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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
08/966,985	11/10/1997	JEFFREY JACOBSEN	KPN96-03A8	6374

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EXAMINER

PIZIALI, JEFFREY J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2673

DATE MAILED: 09/10/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

08/966,985

Applicant(s)

JACOBSEN ET AL.

Examiner

Jeff Piziali

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 June 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 and 22-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 and 22-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 November 1997 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 20. 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilska et al. (UK - 2,289,555) in view of Takahara et al. (US 5,436,635).

Regarding claim 1, Wilska discloses a portable communications device having a reflective display comprising a device housing [Fig. 1, 1] having a wireless receiver [Fig. 1, 18]; a liquid crystal display [Fig. 1, 9] having an array of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes; a display control circuit [Fig. 3, 6] positioned in the housing and connected to the wireless receiver and the matrix display such that image data that is received by the receiver is input to the display control circuit, which generates a display signal to drive the electrodes (see Page 3, Paragraph 8 - Page 6, Paragraph 1). Wilska does not expressly disclose an active matrix LCD, a lens, a light emitting diode, nor an optical coupler.

However, Takahara does disclose an active matrix liquid crystal display [Fig. 21, 214]; a lens [Fig. 21, 216] that focuses an image on the display for viewing by a user; a light emitting diode light source [Fig. 21, 211] optically coupled to the display; and an optical coupler [Fig. 21, 213] that couples light from the light source onto the matrix display and the reflected light through the lens (see Column 28, Lines 30-49 and Column 33, Lines 22-28). Wilska and

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Takahara are analogous art because they are from the field of portable communications devices. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to utilize Takahara's active matrix LCD, lens, LED light source, and optical coupler assembly with Wilska's communication device, so as to provide a high quality liquid crystal image that's easy to see (and read) in both dark and bright light.

Regarding claim 2, Takahara discloses reflective pixel electrodes (see Column 7, Lines 50-56) and further comprising a transistor circuit formed with single crystal silicon [Fig. 18A, 167c] associated with each pixel electrode (see Column 24, Line 35 - Column 25, Line 59).

Regarding claim 3, Takahara discloses a color sequential display circuit (see Fig. 15; Column 23, Lines 12-37).

Regarding claim 4, Takahara discloses a switching circuit [Fig. 1, 11-14] connected to a counterelectrode panel of the matrix display for switching the applied voltage to the counterelectrode panel (see Column 13, Lines 20-65).

3. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilska et al. (UK - 2,289,555) in view of Takahara et al. (US 5,436,635) as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Shigeta et al. (US 5,394,204).

Regarding claim 5, neither Wilska nor Takahara expressly disclose a dichroic prism interposed between the lens and the matrix display. However, Shigeta discloses a dichroic prism

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[Fig. 9, 63] interposed between a lens [Fig. 9, 53 & 64] and a matrix display [Fig. 9, 60-62] (see Column 1, Lines 14-39). Wilska, Takahara, and Shigeta are analogous art because they are from the field of matrix display systems. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to utilize Shigeta's prism system with Wilska's and Takahara's combined communications device to provide a large-sized color image.

4. Claims 6-8, 10-19 and 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilska et al. (UK - 2,289,555) in view of Takahara et al. (US 5,436,635), Shigeta et al. (US 5,394,204), and Yagyu (US 5,856,814).

Regarding claim 6, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claims 1, 3, and 5; furthermore, Wilska discloses a battery [Fig. 3, 3]. None of Wilska, Takahara, and Shigeta expressly disclose the light source being three light emitting diodes of three distinct colors. However, Yagyu discloses a light source [Fig. 10, 104] that is three light emitting diodes [Fig. 10, EDR, EDG and EDB] of three distinct colors (see Column 8, Lines 19-47). Wilska, Takahara, Shigeta, and Yagyu are all analogous art because they are from the field of liquid crystal displays. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to utilize Yagyu's three light emitting diodes system as Wilska's, Takahara's, and Shigeta's combined light source, so as to provide a color display for easy viewing.

Regarding claims 7 and 15, Takahara discloses a diffuser (see Column 4, Lines 14-46).

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Regarding claim 8, Shigeta discloses at least one dichroic mirror [Fig. 10, 56-59] for directing the light from one light emitting diode and allowing light from another light emitting diode to pass through (see Column 1, Lines 14-39 and Column 7, Lines 3-15).

Regarding claims 10 and 18, Wilska discloses a telephone [Fig. 3, 17] (see Page 5, Paragraph 3).

Regarding claims 11 and 19, Wilska discloses a docking station for a wireless telephone [Fig. 3, 17] (see Page 5, Paragraph 3).

Regarding claim 12, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claims 1, 2, 5, and 6; furthermore, while Wilska does not expressly disclose an array of at least 640 x 480 pixel electrodes, Wilska does disclose providing a resolution greater than 640 x 200 pixels² (see Page 4, Paragraph 2). Therefore, for the purpose of providing a precise display image, it would have been additionally obvious to an artisan at the time of invention to utilize 640 x 480 pixel electrodes.

Regarding claims 13 and 23, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claim 3.

Regarding claim 14, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claim 12.

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Regarding claims 16 and 22, Shigeta discloses a pair of dichroic mirrors [Fig. 10, 56-59], each mirror for directing the light from one light emitting diode and allowing light from at least another light emitting diode to pass through (see Column 1, Lines 14-39 and Column 7, Lines 3-15).

Regarding claim 17, Wilska discloses a camera [Figs. 1-3; 15 & 16] (see Page 4, Paragraph 5).

Regarding claim 21, Wilska does not expressly disclose the LCD having an active area of less than 100mm^2 . However, Wilska's does disclose variable LCD dimensions (see Page 4, Paragraph 2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of invention to utilize a smaller display area (such as 100mm^2 for instance) so as to conserve overall system size and weight.

Regarding claim 24, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claim 4.

5. Claims 9 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilska et al. (UK - 2,289,555) in view of Takahara et al. (US 5,436,635), Shigeta et al. (US 5,394,204), and Yagyu (US 5,856,814) as applied to claims 6 and 12 above, and further in view of Kikinis et al. (US 5,634,080).

Regarding claims 9 and 20, none of Wilska, Takahara, Shigeta, and Yagyu expressly disclose a wireless pager. However, Kikinis et al. discloses a wireless pager [Fig. 12, 92] (see Column 18, Lines 7-20). Wilska and Kikinis et al. are analogous art because they are from the field of portable communication devices. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to utilize Kikinis' wireless pager interface with Wilska's, Takahara's, Shigeta's, and Yagyu's combined communication device to offer another commercially popular communication function.

6. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilska et al. (UK - 2,289,555) in view of Takahara et al. (US 5,436,635) as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Yagyu (US 5,856,814).

Regarding claim 25, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claim 6.

7. Claims 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilska et al. (UK - 2,289,555) in view of Takahara et al. (US 5,436,635) and Yagyu (US 5,856,814) as applied to claim 25 above, and further in view of Shigeta et al. (US 5,394,204).

Regarding claim 26, this claim is rejected by the reasoning applied in the above rejection of claim 8.

Regarding claim 27, Yagyu discloses the three light emitting diodes are flashed concurrently to emit white light (see Column 8, Lines 19-47).

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Response to Arguments

8. Applicants' arguments with respect to claims 1-20 and 22-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeff Piziali whose telephone number is (703) 305-8382. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (6:30AM - 3PM).

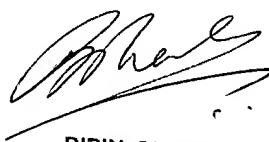
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on (703) 305-4938. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.



J.P.

September 4, 2002



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